North Chrolias.

tates was ordained and established by our fathers " in order to form a more perfec-Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranguility, provide for the common defence general welfare, and secure th blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity and whereas a recent and deplora-ble experience reaches us that that great tion essential to a complete inquiry. This work of our fathers, established as the result of incelculable sufferings and sacrifices to them, has failed to accomplish these ends, through the instrumentality of a dominant, sectional and fanatical faction, whose avowed object is first to circumscribe and finally to abolish our most cherished and valua-ble domestic institutions;

Be it therefore resolved, That the neces

dties of our present critical situation demand t'.e immediate dissolution of our connexion with the Federal Government, as a last re sort and out, hope of escaping from th nectional, political and social disgrace and dishonor, which a longer continuance in the Union would entail upon us and our pos-

terity. Resolved, That the election of Abraham upon a platform affirming a policy hostile to our section and our interests, absolve the people of the latter from all allegiane to the present Government of the United States; especially when they refuse and reject all offers of compromise on our

Resolved, That it is the undivided wish of the people of Mecklenburg that said delegates shall exert their utmost influence in said Convention to procure the passage by it, at as early a day of practicable, of an ordinance dissolving our relations with the Federal Government. Resolved. That in a crisis like that which

now attracts the attention of the country it is the patriotic duty of every citizen to meet the responsibilities of his situation i. the defence of the honor and interest of hi country at whatever sacrifice it may cost to property, personal exertions or individu

Resolved, That the spirit which anime ted the patriots of 1775, in Mecklenburg, survives to us as our birth right, and shall be exerted now with the same determination to maintain and defend our

Getting Ready.

We clip the following paragraphs from the New York Tribune of Thursday Those who cutertain the idea that we are not on the verge of war, will find it difficult to otherwise account for the extensive mil tary and naval preparations now progress sing with activity at the North:

the Perry, Swann th, Harriet Lane, and will be put in a most efficient state. The Gansevoort hes got the entire department in the most perfect order.

The United States steam frigate Missis sippi is now almost ready for sea at Bos ton. Her condition has been reported to diate outfit are said to be in contemplation.

Another detachment of recruits has arrived on the Island, and one of the United Hagge received a shot in the forehead, and died won ler. To say it was in the genuine taste of gimental duty.

Orders for the departure of a considerable portion of United States troops from Governor's Island are daily expected. At present over three hundred men are on the ready list, and ambulance material for a force of that number is susceptible of almost immediate use. It is said that three officers are detailed to go with the soldiers, whose destination has not transpired. A steamer took ordnance from Fort Mon-

roe to Governor's Island yesterday."

Mr. Liacoln's Speeches. THE MORTIFICATION OF HIS FRIENDS.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Express writes:

The mortification of the Republican at Mr. Lincoln's recent speeches increases with every fresh emanation from the Pres idential tripod. They begin when it is to late to realize the truth of the all gations of the Union men of Illinois as to the incompetency of Lincoln for the Presidency. During the canvass, his supporters appealed triumphantly to his published speeches as proof of his ability. It now appears, as suspected at the time, that these speeches are carefully prepared by Mr. Judd and to go to see Mayor Wood, at the city Hall. The Mayor in his address of ewelcome, pour ed some hot shot into the enemy's camp. He told Lincoln that he came into office with a dissipational safeguards, he desired the strict ensusp. eted at the time, that these speeches are carefully prepared by Mr. Juid and other friends of Mr. Lincoln, revised and re-written, to such a degree that they who heard them on the stump could not recogcize them in print. This was a part of the game of deception played by the Republicans upon the people, to feist a mon upon the country for its.

Reidville, Feb. 16, 1881.

Oas for An rican nationality. Je done of Constitutional safeguards, he desired the strict endiscended and normal safeguards, he desired the strict endiscended and hostile people to reconstinutional obligations. Recognizing slavery, he did not object to its perpendity. For seeing what sectionalism would do, he carnestly and selected against in the attempt of Mayor Word to draw lincoln out and make him face the masie. While to foist a mon upon the country for its.

The same hot shot into the enemy's camp. He told Lincoln that he came into office with a disconnected and hostile people to reconstitute to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstitute to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconstruct by his most iniumte acquaintances, as any thing more than a jocose, cuaning, country politician. I am assured by those who know him well, that a more illiterate man it would be difficult to find, even among the self-made lawyers of Illinois. His of the present condition of things, to organize has tendered one hundred gallons of pure wine chief characteristic is an immense "gift of a Chamber of Commerce. Among the r. solution to the Gavernor of that State for the use of ingab," and a wonderful command of lan tions adopted were the following:

Revolved. That we piedge ourselves, at the valids in the army. The Governor has accept. opiousness of ideas. The election of such

The Memphis Appeal of Thursday says that it is of the opinion the Convention has been carried in Arkansas. The same issue of the Appeal has the following dis

"LITTLE ROUK, February 20 .- Th State will go for Convention by a small vote. There will be a respectable majority of secessionists, on the condition that the peace congress does nothing to adjust mat-Mississlppi Rifles, when waved over the 'wellfongle field' of linena Vista, was born in the
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the fongle fie ters. The immediate secessionists will be in the minority, so will the unconditional Unionists. In Hemsterd county the anti-

Tax on the Export of Cotton

burning brightly. At a large public meeting in Charlotte, on Friday last as we learn from the Bulletin, the following presumble states, as to the effect of a duty on the export of cotton. It is were desired: Whereas the Constitut on of the United committee to whom are intrusted the important duty of framing a tariff should desire the presence of persons from the commercial ports for that description of practieal knowledge which can only emanate from men of business. It is impossible to obtain this knowledge by other than personal exis the mode of proceeding in England under committees, who summon persons from all parts of the empire, by which both practical and theoretical information is fully drawn out.

We think on such an examination the C muttee who are framing a tariff at Montgomery, it will be demonstrated that a duty on cotton exports will be found inexpedient. We have stated that duties on exports have been generally abandoned y those nations which have been most istinguished by an enlightened fiscal policy. Where they do exist in Great Britian, in some few instances, they have been adopted to restrain or check the exportation of the articles on which they are imposed. feet. This is their object. Now, we do not eer-Lincoln to the Presidency of the United tainly desire to check the exportation of Sixter, effected by a political organitation our cotton. And as a collateral effect our cotton. And as a collateral effect they stimulate the foreign production of perate as a premium or bounty on such production. While there is a strenuous rivalry abroad with us as regards this taple-while foreign Governments are giving in direct bounties to the producers in various ways-most assurely it cannot e our policy to aid them by imparting more stimulus to competition with our producers .- Charleston Eccuing News.

Debate on the force Bill.

We clip the following from the Washingon correspondence of the Charleston Cour-

" The House has been the scene of a good deal of excitement within a few days and battalion evolutions, sast on Stanton's Force Bill. The floor of the House, when this bill is up, presents in animated picture. Let any Southern the Lawson's Fork Volunteer Company, under sember rise to speak and you will see every command of Capt. Rial B. Seav. Republican listening attentively to what he has to say. Would you believe it? Some of them yet doubt if the South is in earnest. They blindly follow Lincoln, that all is "artificial," and are unxious to see if the Representatives of the Border States' on the strength of the recent assumed Union triumphs, are to submit to coercing armies Brown-the boyish member-seemed to satisfy them to day. He declared in the presence of crowds on the fleor and full galleries teeming with excitement, that if busier than they are now. Batteries for rung with thundering plaudies of the populace, and that the coercers were routed isseed that all are gallant companies, our and other vessels, are being prepared and and dismayed! This Force Bill is doing thoughts parook of a gloomy character, in the justice. I therefore concluded that the wisest will soon be finished. The armaments of just what the Republicans profess to oppose event that the defeace of our rights should rethe steam frigates Romoke and Crusuler —t at of harrying the Border States into quire their immolation. The motto "pro aris e the Southern Confederacy. But Old Buck stock of shot and shell on hand is large says he will veto this, and so remember the by adoption. enough to simply any contingency. Captain old a lage, and "give the d---- I his due."

Tragedrat Fort Sm'th, Ark Four Surra, Feb 15. - A terrible tragedy oc overland mail and Little rock coach drivers enthe authorities, and orders for her immeditered the grocery of a German, named Hagge. on both sides. The bar-keeper, named, Butcher was shot through the heart, and the dinstantly

Ellis, and Pony Farm r are under arrest, and in power and effect -to say it was high in ora-

prisoners for the marder of Hagge and Butcher naturally turned to a consideration of that ilties interferred and secured the prisoners, and odged them in Greenwood jail. The excitement in regard to the affair's ill continues, and is in

A Scene.

for a painter."

ucliest practicable period, to purchase our ed it and requested it to be forward alon.

Saturday says:

"That the Administration intends to make

arrive in fall time for the coming crop.

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

Thursday, February 28, 1861. Mr. Eptron : Allow us to suggest the name of Maj. J. D. Wright as a suitable person to succeed Col. G. W. H. Legg, who has been pro moted. It is needless for us to comment or Maj Wright's ability. We think him well journals. I am gratified that this request has Fairfield, Major. qualified, and hope to see him promoted. MANY VOLUNTEESS.

Pass Him Round.

About 13th instant our town was visited by a seoundrel of no ordinary merit. He calls his name Samuel J. Lumpkin. Before leaving this place he succeeded in swindling Dr. C. E. Fleming out of a very fine horse, and others of our citizens of their money in various ways. Dr. Fleming offers \$50 reward for the horse, and \$75 for the arrest of the man and recovery of the horse. The horse is a fine looking dark chesnut sorrel, age unknown with certainty. but supposed to be about 8 years old, a small white spot on his right hip and a small scar on the left. On one of the upper front teeth is a black streak, as if the tooth was faulty He

has a white streak down the face, paces under the saddle, and rather cuts his gait in the hind Lumpkin is about 35 years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, dark complexioned, and has a heavy black beard, some of his front teeth missing. He says he is of a like article-in other words, they a lawyer, and has taught school. He was committed to fail in Alabama on a charge of attempt to abduct a negro, but escaped. When last heard from, Lumpkin was near Columbus, N. C., endeavoring to pass himself as a cruiting officer for the Army of South Carolina. He claims to belong to the fraternity of Free Ma- Washington, received an appointment to a clerk sons. The craft and the public are notified to look out for him.

Military Parade.

Several companies attached to the 5th Regiment of Volunteers are expected to parade at this place on Saturday next, together with other companies which have been invited to join them. They will be drilled in company

A flag will be presented by Maj, John H Evins, on behalf of the ladies of our town, to

Celebration of 1st Anniversary of Southern Guards.

The "Southern Guards," a military corps connected with the Wofford College, celebrated its first anniversary on the 22d instant-the birth-day of Washington. The military dis play was grand, imposing and attractive. The treaching on their soil. John Young companies in uniform, were Capt. J. H. Walmanded by Capt. Jno. Earle Bomar, and South ern Guards, under the command of Capt Tallie ferro Simpson. The uniform of each is disting coercion were used Kentucky would be the tive and striking. Asthey passed before us our if required to viadicate Carolina's honor. Sat best' in its full import and significance, theirs

> of the Chapel, to the delight and pleasure of the lidies, who always honor the military when in their power, all were assembled to hear the orat on of Dr Whitefoord Smith the orator selected for the occasion. To speak of its ora torical power is impossible. No stenographer can give the time of voice or represent the action of such an orator; we can only admire and

At a meeting at the merchants of Macon; James A. Clendennin, Esq., of Abbeville,

A special dispatch to the Savannah News of Regiment, on last Saturday,

For the Carolina Spartan,

For the Carolina Spartan.

Mr. Entroy: To gratify the wishes of my friends, and to put a stop to the false reports which my enemies are circulating against me, I beg leave, through your paper, to submit the following communication to the public .

I have been requested to define my positio toon the great questions that are now agitating the Southern States through the public been made, since I can now, without the charge of presumption, fully express my opinions which I am always ready to do, and no one can accuse me of thrusting myself upon the notice of the public. And first of all, reports have been circulated

-how extensively I know not-that I am an Abolitionist, a sympathizer with Lincoln and Major. his negro-worshipping myrmidons, and at heart a traiter to the interests of the South. I pronounce the whole a vite, malicious, damnable fulsehood, and challenge my bitterest enemies to name one word or act of my life which furnishes the shadow of a foundation for so base a slander. I have resided in South Carolina between five and six years, and in all that time have demeaned myself as a true and loyal citizen of my adopted State. When I left the North the public mind was in a far healthier state than at present. A Democrat "after the strictest set" of Democrats (Ju 'ge Wells) was then Governor of Maine, I think, and the peo ple were nearly equally divided. I brought with me no taint of Abolitionism, for had I been infected with that louthsome disease, South Carolina is the last State in which I should have sought for a cure. I was educated in the true Democratic faith. My father, now an oc togenarian, has voted for every Democratic President from Jefferson to Buchanan, and is still a Democrat. My-brother, G. K. Shaw of ship under President Pierce, which he still holds, and I have thrown in my destinies with the people of a State first to resist Northern usurpation and aggression-first to secode from an unholy alliance (the first case of divorce ever sanctioned by South Carolina) and first upon the historic page for which daily events are furnishing such glowing material.

The very fact of Northern birth is regarded by some as prima facic evidence of Abolitionism-an unjust judgment I think-but I trust the facts stated above will be deemed sufficient to conmerbalance the accident of birth, and be received by a generous people as prima facie evidence of my loyalty to the South. Quitmin Pike and Prentiss, men whom the South de which proves there is nothing in the soft to prevent a man from being faithful and true, In all the exciting events of the dust few

month's I have refrained from taking an active part, and I am sure every intelligent man will appreciate the delicacy of my situation. Had I thrust myself, head and shoulders into the contest I know I should have been accused of Yankee officiousness, Yankee meddlesomeness, which events now going on, would be to express what is contrary to my own convictions of right and and most consistent course for me to pursue, and the one least objectionable to the people, lence gives consent, the very fact of my remaining here after the State secoded is a tacit admission of my approval of her course and consent to it. I am a strict States Rights man, and believe under existing circumstances the South would be recreant to her own interests if they had not secoded, though when the subject of secession was first agitated, when the policy too hazardous, and washin favor of co-opera- savannah, the New York police have guarded by a company of military. The other two escaped. Intense excitement exists among the citizens. The prisoners are now undergoing an examination betore the Mayor. They will under the citizens and the citizens are now undergoing an examination betore the Mayor. They will under the citizens are now undergoing an examination betore the Mayor. They will under the citizens are now undergoing an examination betore the Mayor. They will under the citizens are now undergoing an examination betore the Mayor. They will under the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens are now undergoing an examination betore the Mayor. They will under the citizens are now undergoing an examination betore the Mayor. They will under the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens. Subsequent events have events and that South Carolina took can that there being no prospect of their recovery according to present appearances, the Governor that there is no constant to the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens. The prisoners are now undergoing an examination between the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens. The prisoners are now undergoing an examination between the citizens are now undergoing an examination between the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens are now undergoing an examination between the citizens are now undergoing and citizens are now undergoing and the citizens are now undergoing and the citizens are now undergoing and citizens are now undergoing an example of the citizens are now undergoing and citizens are now undergoing and citize distribution before the stayor. They will use distribute to day.

Four Sairu, Feb. 15.— As the trival of the Lical it was Washington's birth-day, the orator crowned it, posterity might have pronounced der his order Col. Lawton selected on Fillay the

prisoners for the morder of Hagge and Batcher was the Justice's office and demanded the prisoners for the purpose of tynching them. One of the prisoners, named Poly Farmer, broke from his infancy to that elevated position which prisoners, named Poly Farmer, broke from his countrymes assigned him. The inforsediately fired upon and instantly killed. The grown the remaining prisoners of the Irish patriot and orator, reading the remaining prisoners.

State by a residence of more than live years much a second throughout the second throughout the remaining prisoners. The indicate of the indicate of the indicate of the calculation of your Convention my citizenship is and loading for Liverpool.

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would ask no more no more demand.

Wash poke oid Abe looked as if he was being reasted nive. The scene was a great occasion for a painter."

The scene was a great occasion would ask no more no more demand.

The scene was a great occasion would ask no more no more demand.

The scene was a great occasion would ask no more no more demand.

The scene was a great occasion would ask no more no more demand.

The scene was a great occasion would ask no more no more demand.

The scene was a great occasion will be particularly immented. He died in the service of the State, and as a tribute to his congress is to be kept here until the 4th of memo y, his remains will be escorted to their March. hell a few days since, it was residved in view of the present condition ny, honorary members of the Richford Volun-teer Rifle Company, and the Governor's Guards,

SALUTING THE FLAG -The Mobile Tribune,

A friend informs us that S. M. Landford, was clustered Major of Upper Battalion of the Loth only back that arrive that day. We are informed into the European vessels he is the State enters in leaving the backer, but that occasioncolors in leaving the harbor, but that occasionally the Northern United States skippers refuse this carriesy, and have to be brought to by the the effort at once to reinforce Port Samter is now beyon I question.

The Figure of Barra Vista. When President Jefferson Davis passed through Jackson Miss., on his way to Montgomery, Ala, for inauguration, the old and interest flag of the Mississlppi Rifles, which was deep to the well, fought field, of thems Vista was been up to the Samter from the Pin Hook Battery of thems Vista was been up to the Captain of the Bate vista volunteers and will take pleasure in giving them the respectively formed in my communication, and will take pleasure in giving them the respectively formed in my communication, and will take pleasure in giving them the respectively formed in my communication, and will take pleasure in giving them the respectively formed in my communication, and will take pleasure in giving them the respectively formed to any newspaper continuous argument of a little powder, proceeding out of the month of one of the grass of the first that presently they will be on better to the Captain of the Bate vista volunteers.

Military Elections.

In the Fifth Regiment, Maj. Jenkins, of York, has been elected Colonel, G. W. H. Legg, of our town, Lieut-Colonel, and W. T. Thomson, of Union, Major.

In the Sixth Regiment South Carolina Volinteers, James H. Rion, of Fairfield, was elected Colonel, A. J. Secrest, of Chester, Lieut Colonel, and Thos. W. Woodward, of

An election was held on Saturday, the 16th nstant, for Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Regiment of Volunteers composed of the companies from Anderson, Pickens and law. Greenville. The following gentlemen were SEC. 2. And be it further enocted, That elected: John D. Ashmore, Colonel, J. B. E. Sloan, Licutentant Colonel, Charles S. Mattison,

The Southern Cabinet.

President Davis sent in the following nomiations for his Cabinet, which were confirmed withe Congress:

Secretary of State-R. Toombs, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury—C. G. Memmin-er, of South Carolina. Secretary of War—L. Pope Walker, of Ala-

Secretary of Navy-John Perkins, jr., Postmaster General-Henry T. Eilet, of Mis-

Attorney-General-J. P. Benjamin, of Lou siana.

Commissioners to Washington-Messrs, Abro nan, of Louisiana, M. J. Crawford, of Georgia John Forsyth, of Alabama.

Appointments by Gov. Pickens. HEADQUARTERS, February 23, 1861. The following appointments have been mad

Gen M. L. Bonham of Edgefield, Major Gen ral, under the late Act forming a volunteer or mization of 10 000 men. P. H. Nelson of Sumter, Brigadier-Gen

ral for the same-Major T G Rhett, late of the United States trmy on the western frontier, Brigadier Gen al for the same. Samuel McGowan, of Abbeville, Brigadier

ieneral for the same.
A. C. Garlington, Newberry, Brigadier-Gen ral for the same

Maj. W. D DeSaussure. This gallant officer passed Branchville, yes-eday, on his way to Chaleston, to fill the office which he has been oppointed in the nemy of

The Religious Press. Pivery day brings to us fresh evidence of the itter unworthiness of the religious press of the North, and as many of our larger denomina-

State, for sometime our companion in the Sparian office, and a graduate of the Citadel Academy. He now ranks high in the Alabama

nonths ago, a paper called the Methodist was assued in New York, gotten up very nearly in The ordnance authorities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have not oftener been the last to leave it. Need I say that the Hall political crisis, and the ultimate destiny of each

To say anything in opposition to the course of It has been edited by Drs. Cook and McChn tock—published, I believe, by a Rev. Mr. Bangs, (not the venerable Nathan Bangs.) It has been sent to nearly all the titherant Methodist min sters, I believe, in Alabama, and to some o them circulars were sent, with inducements of fered for them to act as agents. It profess and the one least objectionable to the people, would be to mind my own business, fully satisfied that those to "the manor born" were amply competent to manage their own affairs. It sites that the same to manage their own affairs. It sites the description of the day, and at first disguised its Abolitonists right eleverly. But it has lately held to the discreme that the Union must be main tained at all hazards, 'tavoring the coercion secoding Southern States. It is therefore a rethren to suppress the vile thing as far they can, and scorn in any wise to aid it.

JOSEPH B COTTRELL. Alubama Conference M. E. South

More Reprisals.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, is the man for

as well moral at soblicity, were sententiously grouped and graphically presented. In the casy flow of his sentences, rounded with air give me your confidence. A suspected man, though innocent, can never do justice to him-to the name taste that none can force them. Self or the community. To the fallest extent lo., and loading with lumber for Sunderland.

The Peace Congress.

The following paragraph in relation to the the city Hall:

"After breakfasting at the Fifth avenue, the direct by the circumstances, that none could upon me a traitor's doom. I trust the peculiar would in licate that it is anothing but a possible of the circumstances, that none could upon me a traitor's doom. I trust the peculiar would in licate that it is anothing but a possible. would in licate that it is anything but a peace

Tariff on Northern Goods. Collector Colcock, or Charleston, received on

Friency last the following despaceles, explanalory of the clause in the Tariff Act relating to the importation of goods from the Northern

-0.00

"The Jackson Mississipped Will Brownin, Kep., formely of the Washington of a column has become associated with E. Buckestelle, Esp., in the publication of his executed journal.

PRIVER FOR COLLEGES.—The Disc West 7cf—
see yet says: "If will not be forgotten that Thursday, 28th inst., is the day of prayer for eddays. Let not the districted sheart and the districted sheart and the districted sheart are country, nor any cause, preventile observance of this day in one charteles. The pupils in our editricted and the rest of state of the country has may be heard sending up the cry, "The pupils in our editricted and the properties of the pupils in our editricted and the post of sheart sending up the cry, "The pupils in our editricted by the Carteston Courses as suched, That there shall be a principal officer there is a like a mention of the Confederate S are of America.—The Confederate S are of America of the Post office Department, and there is all be a principal officer there is all be a mention of the Confederate S are of America.—The confederate

MENT

The Congress of the Confederate State of America do enact, That there shall be an Executive De-partment' to be known as the Department of T. easur, in which shall be the following officers namely: a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deem ed the head of the department; a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Register, a Treasurer, and an Assistant to the Secratary of the Treasury, which Assistant shall be appointed by the said Secre-tary; all of which officers shall receive such salaries respectively as many be provided by

shall be the cuty of the Secretary of the Treasury of superintend the collection of the public revenue; to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and manage thereof, and for the support of the public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue and the forms of keeping and stateing accounts and making returns, and to grant, un-der limitations herein establishment or to be percafter provided, all warrants for moneys to be paid into the Treasury, and warrants for puruance of appropri tion by law; to execute suc services relative to the sale of the public proerty belonging to the Confederate States as b law may be required of him; to make reports and give information to the Congress or the President-in person or in writing, as may be re-quired-concerned all matters referred to him the Congress or the President respectively, and which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services relative

to the finances, and all such other duties as he may by law be directed to perform.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power appoint a Chief Clerk, and also such lerks, from time to time, as he may deem cessary, and Congress may authorize by law which officers shall respectively receive such compensation as may be provided by law. SEC. 1. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be

procured an official seal for the Department of Treasury, to be approved by the Presideut; and copies of all official papers or records in said department, certified under the seal thereof shall be received in evidence in all th courts of the Confederate States in lieu of such Sign 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary of

the Treasury to examine all letters, contracts. and warrants prepared for the signature of th Secretary of the Treasury, and perform all such other duties as many devolves on him by law or by the Secretary of the Treasu-Sec. 6. Ind be it further enacted, That it shall

be the duty of the Comptroller to superintend the counts; to examine all accounts settled by the Auditor and certify the ballances arising there on to the Register: to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury which shall be authorized by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the sever-al persons employed therein. He shall moreo-ver provide for the regular and punctual pay ment of all moneys which may be collected, and shall direct prosecutions for all de inquin-cles of efficers of the revenue, and for debta that are or shall be due to the Confederate States, Sec. 7, And be it further enacted. That it shall

be the daty of the auditor to receive all published outs, and after examination to certify the balance and transmit the accounts, with the vouclors and transmit the accounts, with the vouclors and certificates, to the Comptroller for his decision thereon: *Pracidel*, that it any peson whose account shall be so mulited be dissatisfied therewith, he may appeal to the Comptroler against such settlement.

Sec. 8. And be a further enacted. That the Archit r of public accounts shall be empowered to administer outles or affirmations to witness in any recessary or proper for the due examination f the accounts with which he may be charged. Suc. 9 And be it further enacted That it shall the duty of the Reg ster to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the pupile money, and of all debis due to our form the confederate states to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted and to preserve such accounts, with their vonchers and certificales; to record all warrants for the recept or payment of moneys at the treasury, certify the same thereon. and totran-mit to the secretary of the Treasur copies of the certificates of balances of ac-

Sec. 10. Ind be in farrier enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and heep the moneys of the Confederate States. nd to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned ter, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts tor all moneys paid by him, and all receipts tor moneys received by him shall de endorsed upon warrants signed by the Scoretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the Public Treasury shall be valid. And the said Treasure shall render his accounts to the comptroller quarterly, or oftener if required, and shall transmit a copy thereof, when set-tical, to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall, at all times, submit to the Secre by of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of

them, the inspection of the books and records in his office, and of all moneys in his hands; his office give bond with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and comptroller, in the sum of \$150. ica, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed, which bond shall be ledged in the office of the Comptroller, Sec. 11 And be it firstles snacted. That no persons appointed to any office instituted by this Act, shall directly or indirectly, be conpart, of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself,

or another in trust for him, any public proper-ty or forfeited goods, or be concerned in any purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State, or of the Confederate States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument inces in the said department, other than what offend against any of the prohibitions of this Act, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeitto the confederate States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and shall, upon under the Confederate States: hall give information of any such offence, upor

perform all such duries apperlaining to the Navy, as shall, from time to time, be assigned to

him by the President.

See 3. B. it further entered, That said Secretary shall be authorized to appoint a Chie.

fruition and laws of the land, who shah be paid. Fe leval style.

ACTS OF SOUTHERN CONGRESS, an annual salary, to be fixed by

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE AND ESTABLISH THE

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Con do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be an Executive Depart ment, to be known as the Department of jun-tice—the principle officer at the head of said department shall be denominated the Attorney-General, who shall be paid an annual salary, to be fixed by law, and who shall have the to appoint a Clerk at such compensation as may be fixed by law.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Attorney.

Sec. 2. It shall be the day of the all suits in the Supreme Court, in which the Confederate States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and apinion upon questions of law when re-States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and apinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the Confederate States, or when requested by any of the heads of Departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments on subjects before them. He shall also have supervisory power over the accounts of the courts of all the Confederate States, and all claims against the Confederate States.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE WAR DEPARTMENT SEC. 1. Be it enucted, That the executive department be and the same is hereby estab under the name of the War Department, the

tary of War. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That said Scoretary shall under the direction and control of the President, have charge of all matters and things connected with the army, and with the Indian tribes within the limits eracy and shall perform such duties appertainng to the army and to said Indian tribes as may from time to time, be assigned to him by the President.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted That the Secre tary of said Department is hereby authorized to appoint a Chief Clerk thereof, an as many in-ferior clerks as may be found necessary, and may be authorized by law. AN ACT TO ORGANIZETHE DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be an Executive Department to be denouinated the Department of State; and there shall be a principal officer thereig, to be called the Secretary of State, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on, or intrusted to him by the President of the Confederate States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to correspondence Com-missions or instructions to, or with public minsters or consuls from the Confederate States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign States or princes, or memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers and ther foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President of the Confederate States shall assign to the said department and furthermore, the said principal I the Confederate States shall from time to me, order or instruct. Said Secretary shall be ppointed by the President, by and lyice and consent of Congress, and shall reeave the compensation, to be accerta ned and egulated by law.

SEC. 2 Be it further enacted, It shall be the

my of the Secretary of State to keep and preserve all bills and resolutions of the Congress, saving been approved or signed by the Presiient or therwise become laws, and he shall carefully preserve the origina s, and shall as soon as conveniently may be, after he shall receive the same, cause every such law, order and resolution to be published in at least three federated States, and shall also cause two printed copies, duly authenticated, to be sent shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the great seal of the Confederate Stafes, and to make out and record and affix said seal to all civil commissions, to officers of the Confederate States, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Congress, or by the President alone . Provided, that said seal shall, of be affixed to any commission before it is signed by the President, nor to any other in-strument or act without the special warrant of shall also cause a seal of office to be made to said department, of such device as the President shall approve; and all copies of records and papers in said office, authenticated under the said seal, shall be evidence equally as the original record on paper.

said department a Chief Clerk to be appointed by the Secretary, and such other cierks as from time to time may be found necessary, and authorized by the Congress, who shall receive a compensation for their services, to be fixed by law; and the Secretary of State, and every other person to be appointed or em-played in said department shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well faithfully to execute the trust committed to

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, There shall bepaid to the Secretary, for the use of the Con-telerate States, the following fees of office by the persons requiring the services to be per-formed, except when they are performed for records, ten cents for each hundred words, and for authenticating a copy of a record or paper, under the seal of office, one dollar

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted. This net shall be in force and take effect from and after its pas-

LIMESTONE SPRINGS. - Rev. William Curtis, Lt. D., of the Limestone Springs Female High School, arrived on Tuesday evening from Savannah at the Mills House. He had in charge a beautiful assemblage of

That no fair pupils, destined for the Limestone Springs. His array of tutelary responsibilities will be largely increased, and the number of bandboxes placed in his care fearfully augmented, befo he reaches his healthful destination and site of useful labor.

The n mber of alumni accompanying him

from this city now, is a gratifying indication of the continued success of the excellent Institute, over which he presides with fidelity and acceptance. - Charleston Courier.

More Warlike Missiles for South Caro-LINA.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not see wagons creaking beneath the heavy loads of shot and shell piled upon them. Yesterday shot, weighing 25,780 pounds, and 271 shell, thereafter be incapable of holding any office | weigning 25,119 pounds. Aggregate weight under the Confederate States: Provided that of these death dealing agents, 50,899 pounds. These we are informed, constitute but a drop in the bucket, as compared with what is yet to which a prosecution and conviction shall be come. The two immense mortars which went down last week are intended for Fort Johnson, thousand dollars, when recoverd, shall be for which commands a fair sweep to Fort Sumter. come. The two immense mortars which went down last week are intended for Fort Johnson, Some five or six more, even larger, will shortly reach there.

LINCOLN ON THE PEACE CONGRESS .- A traveling correspondent of the Herald snys:
"Several of those traveling with Mr. Lincoln assert that, before making any compromise with the South he desires to test the of the right of any State to secede, but I have the best of reasons for stating that in his inaugural the calling of a National Convention, whenever any of the States feeling themselves, aggrieved shall ask it shall be advocated. He, in conversation, to day, said that he regarded the Peace Convention as one of the most dangerous elements in our present crisis. No good would come of it, and when it exploded it would aggravate the whole affair."

current ally launched this morning, and will be engined on him by the President of served on the 224 of February.) by giving it the Confederate States, agreeably to the United and imprint of the Confederate States.